

REPUBLICAN CATECHISM

Evils Resulting From a Contraction of Currency.

"SOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM"

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN POLICY HAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Principal Features and Circumstances of the Great Crime of Contraction—Official Data Cited in Proof of the Propositions Advanced.

For more than a century historians, economists and statesmen have written and spoken upon the evils resulting from a contraction of the currency. Especially have these evils been experienced when wars have caused an inflation of money, and the wealthy classes have sought to reduce the volume in order to subvert their own selfish interests. A very large book could be made up of extracts from the speeches of statesmen and the writings of economists and historians showing the inevitable disaster following in the wake of contraction. The Republican statesmen who controlled legislation during and after the war were well acquainted with these economic principles, and many warning voices were raised in Congress, but all to no purpose. Republican policy forced the people, in their patriotic zeal and their utter want of knowledge as to the economic effects of financial legislation, to submit to measures that were ruinously disastrous. That policy was ruthlessly cruel and heartless. It was diabolical. Words fail to portray its enormity and injustice.

The nature of the Republican financial

into thousands. And contractions continuing. The Republic has set the people by the throat! They must stand and deliver! Failures run from thousands into millions and hundreds of millions. Look at the following list, and trace in the smouldering ruins the direful effects of Republican policy.

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1863	405	\$ 7,890,000
1864	520	12,000,000
1865	330	17,000,000
1866	432	47,330,000
1867	2,305	65,210,000
1868	1,197	28,710,000
1869	2,111	65,240,000
1870	2,150	70,000,000
1871	2,205	82,000,000
1872	4,468	121,050,000
1873	5,141	128,400,000
1874	5,820	138,200,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	5,902	191,117,000
1877	5,820	199,000,000
1878	10,478	234,362,112

7.—In order now to furnish the reader with reliable data for the foregoing comments on Republican policy, I insert several authoritative statistical documents as follows: The money in circulation, The Chicago Inter-Ocean, in 1873, published a table of money in circulation from 1865 to 1873, which is as follows:

Year.	Currency.	Dep. in millions.	Per cent. in dollars.
1865	1,651,282,370	34,447	2.1
1866	1,838,702,720	31	1.7
1867	1,320,419,500	19	1.4
1868	817,156,743	17	2.1
1869	750,025,980	17	2.3
1870	744,234,774	18	2.4
1871	726,240,912	19	2.6
1872	725,031,688	17	2.3
1873	718,178,204	17	2.4
1874	696,445,384	17	2.4

A very respectable authority, and one which was fully appreciated by bankers, is as follows:

Currency, Sept. 1, 1895.	U. S. Notes.	National bank notes.	Compound interest legal tender.	Treasury 5 per cent. legal tender.	Temporary loan certificates.	Certificates of indebtedness.	Three per cent. legal tender.	Three per cent. treasury notes.	Total.
\$42,191,568	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

3.—It is important to note that the Republican policy of contraction was inaugurated after the war. But what followed? The people were adjusting themselves to the arts of peace. The strength of the government was restored. The preservation of the Union had been demonstrated. The national debt amounted to nearly three hundred million dollars. The people were not non-interested; but contraction put the debt into bonds drawn in interest, all except the principal was destroyed. See Money Wars, page 25.

4.—It is important to note that up to the time that the war closed in 1865, not a single dollar in gold or silver had been authorized or paid by any banker or creditor in Europe or America, for a bond of the United States. Moreover, it was not until seven months after the close of the war that a single bond had been sold in the markets of the United States. See Philosophy of Prior by Jennings, page 107.

5.—There was no good economic reason, no reason other than blindness, or complicity with the greedy speculators, for the perpetration of a financial outrage unparalleled in history! What was that crime? It was the contraction of the currency. When contraction commenced, the backs had risen to 12 per cent measured by gold value. The value of the currency had never been exceeded, but what followed? At one blow \$120,000,000 of what had been circulating as money was converted into 50 bonds bearing six per cent interest, and sold abroad! Our currency had been reduced from \$120,000,000 to \$120,000,000 in 1868. See Philosophy of Prior, page 120.

6.—The annals of economic history afford no parallel to this great crime against the industries of a civilized people. The shock that followed baffles description. The people had become prosperous. They dreamed of no change of values. But here by a simple act of Congress every debt was more than doubled. And the people were deprived of more than half their means of payment. The following table of failures is taken from Hunt's Mercantile Statistics, and up to 1871 it is calculated only for the northern states. Note the small number of failures from 1865 to 1866 when there was an empty supply of currency. As soon as contraction begins in earnest in 1867, the number of failures rise from hundreds

HAS THEM IN A HOLE.

Southern Pacific Worried Over Malone's Claim.

THE CONDUCTOR'S BLUNDER

FORCIBLY EJECTED THE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

The Educator's Ticket Was All Right. But the High and Mighty Conductor For the Octopus Wouldn't Take It and Subjected Malone to Indignities—Now the Railroad Is Trying to Square Matters.

San Francisco Examiner: W. R. Malone, principal of the high school at Salt Lake City, was summarily ejected from a Southern Pacific passenger train Wednesday last near Los Angeles. The train was on its way to this city at the time. With very little ceremony, Conductor Gratton put Malone off during the night at San Fernando.

Mr. Malone, who is of high repute in educational circles, is very indignant at the treatment he has received from the railroad people. He declares that the humiliation to which he was subjected in being put off the train was a wanton outrage and without the shadow of a reason. His friends are equally as angry. On their advice he has decided to bring an action for damages against the railroad. Attorney Mulford, of Los Angeles, is now preparing the necessary papers for the law suit.

It appears that when the national convention of teachers met several months ago in Denver, Mr. Malone bought a round trip ticket from Salt Lake to Denver, and from the latter place to San Diego, and thence back home. He had some business to attend to at San Diego, which was the reason why he purchased the kind of ticket just mentioned. When the convention at Denver was over, he returned to Salt Lake and a few weeks later came on west and went to San Diego.

Business matters detained him in southern California for some time, but when he had finished his work he took the Santa Fe train from San Diego to Los Angeles and made close connection with the Southern Pacific night train for the north. On the Santa Fe train his ticket was accepted without question, and as a matter of fact, from the time he purchased it until he was ejected by Conductor Gratton, there had been no question as to his being the original holder and purchaser of the ticket.

As may be known to most people, a round-trip ticket bought by any person at Salt Lake or any eastern place on it a contract to the effect that if presented for refund by anybody other than the original purchaser of the same, the railroad company will have the right to lift it and demand full fare. The purchaser has to sign his name below this printed contract when he buys the ticket.

Additional printing on the ticket also stipulates that the purchaser must, whenever requested by a conductor, sign his name so that the conductor can compare the signature on the ticket with the signature of the person who purchased it. Mr. Malone's ticket was signed by him, and his name was signed on the ticket. He requested the gentleman to write his name on a piece of blank paper, which he handed to him. When this was done the conductor compared it closely with the signature on the ticket. He was not satisfied and made a second request for the signature. Mr. Malone's signature was the same, and he gave him Graton informed the gentleman that as his two specimens of handwriting were not similar to that on the ticket, he was convinced that he was not W. R. Malone, but had got the ticket from a scalper.

Graton then put the ticket in his pocket and demanded cash fare from the ticket holder. The alternative of being put off the train, Mr. Malone resented the conduct and language of Graton very vigorously, and had the sympathy of all other passengers in the Pullman car. He insisted that he was the man whose name was signed on the ticket, and pulled from his pocket letters addressed to him under the same name.

His arguments and documents had no effect, however, on Graton, who, in a very dictatorial manner, demanded a cash fare. The teacher refused to pay cash, and resented the efforts of Graton to put him off the car. When the train arrived at San Fernando, a stalwart brakeman came to the conductor's assistance, and the two easily landed Mr. Malone on the station platform with all his baggage. As they were taking the train from the sleeping car several of the passengers hissed the trainmen.

The next day the company found that its conductor had made a great mistake and strenuous efforts were forth to effect some small settlement with Mr. Malone. But he angrily refused all these overtures for peace. The railroad officials are still trying to get Mr. Malone to drop his contemplated suit.

Nervousness

Is really only another name for impure blood, for no person is weak and nervous whose blood is perfectly pure. When the blood is full of the germs of disease, and lacking in the red corpuscles which give it vitality, when it fails to properly nourish the organs and tissues of the body, what can you expect but that tired feeling and nervousness?

Of course Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh and Rheumatism are universally recognized as blood diseases, for which Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases, it is the best remedy for that condition of the blood which causes Nervousness.

It is a false idea to think you are curing your nervousness when you are taking a preparation which only gives your nerves. It is like trying to drown your sorrows in the flowing bowl. They are sure to return, ten-fold worse.

We wish to make most impressive, then, this truth: You cannot purify your blood by DEBENING or QUEETING your nerves with opiate, narcotic or nerve compounds. If you take such articles you are only trifling with your troubles. There is sure to be a reaction which will leave you worse than you were before.

Why not then, take the true course, follow the line to the state of health, purify your blood and cure your nervousness by taking

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Attended by a Large Number of Friends, Including Many Prominent Citizens—Burial Service Read by Rev. L. B. Ridgley, and an Address by Judge Colburn.

The funeral of the late Henry R. Nugent, who was murdered at Park City last week, was held at his late residence, 523 East, South Temple street, at 2 p. m. yesterday.

It was attended by a large number of friends of the deceased, among them many of our best known citizens. Rev. L. B. Ridgley, of St. Paul's church, read the funeral service, and the choir, consisting of Professor Sullivan, Mr. Carl Scheide, Mrs. Hampton and Miss Gargrett, sang "In the Home of the Fatherland" and "Days and Moments Quickly Fly."

Judge E. F. Colburn then reviewed briefly the character of the deceased, his address being full of tender eloquence, and carrying to the bereaved ones all the comfort that words can give.

Henry R. Nugent.

The writer knew him many years. He was born upon the frontier. His youth and early manhood he passed in the turbulent towns of the border.

When the border was overgrown with lawless men, and the lawless men were of civilization he lived in the different cities that sprang up in its wake. He was a perfectly honest man. Circumstances even his slayer heard nothing unkind from his lips—but his friends were legion and are found among the best citizens of every community in which he lived. His home life was a picture of a scholar and the isolation at his bedside is pitiful. His death was cruel, and is a solemn protest against deeds of violence and blood.

Memory will treasure him and acquaintances will recall a spring of roses on his mound.

PROFESSIONAL MOURNERS.

Curious Calabrian Customs Which May Be Observed in New York.

In the Italian quarter I found myself the other day in a home which had been darkened by a double misfortune. A little Italian boy had fallen from a fire escape and been instantly killed. His widowed mother, when she came upon the body of her son, went mad with grief and attempted to take her own life. She was taken to hospital.

The boy's body lay upon a table, and a blazing candelabrum stood at its head. At the side of the boy's father and mother knelt in prayer, and about the room were the women chanting an Italian death wail. One of the women raised her face, and her quivering voice filled the room: "Happiness has departed from us forever."

And the others droned the refrain: "Forever!" "He will never be absent from our thoughts!" "Never from our thoughts!" And so on, strophe and antistrophe, the chief wailer leading and the chorus echoing the dismal refrain. It was a sight and a sound to move even the tardy sensibilities of a reporter.

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SECOND—For Mexico City the Rock Island runs a Through Sleeper from Kansas City daily at 8:00 p. m. via Topeka, McFarland, Wichita and Fort Worth and Austin to San Antonio. Two routes there are—International R. R. to Laredo, and Mexican National to the City of Mexico. Southern Pacific and Mexican National run via San Antonio and Eagle Pass to City of Mexico.

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